TUESDAY, MARCH 1, 1887.

Advertisements for THE WEERLY SUN, is sued to-morrow morning, must be handed in this evening before six o'clock.

From Garge Blackington's Speech of the Opening of Congress, Dec. 2, 1793. The United States ought not to include a persuasion that, contrary to the order of human events, they will forever keep at a distance those painful appeals to arms with which the history of every nation abounds. There is a rank due to the United States among nations, which will be withheld, if not absolutely lost, by the reputation of weakness. If we desire to avoid insult, we must be able to repel it: if we desire to secure peace-one of the most powerful instruments of our prosperity-it must be known that we are, at all times, ready for war.

Yesterday's Execution.

Mrs. DRUSE was hanged yesterday according to law and in pursuance of the sentence imposed by the proper court after a fair trial A great effort was made to obtain from the Governor a commutation of this sentence, on the bround that the culprit was a woman. and that a woman ought not to be hanged. To the credit of the Governor, he resisted this groundless appeal, and the law took its course.

The same nunishment should be applied to women as to men when the same crime is committed. We are by no means satisfied that the infliction of death is the best method of dealing with murderers; but we are clear that no difference should be made between men and women when they are guilty of that dreadful deed.

The Great Beer Fight.

The biggest boycott yet attempted begins to-day. Apart from its size, it has this unusual feature, that no poor man has anything to do with it. It is a floot between the big brewers of New York on one side, all millionaires, or nearly so, and another set of well-to-do citizens, the liquor dealers. The dealers boycott the brewers in order to make them abolish the set of rules under which the so-called brewers' pool is organized. It seems that the brewers, through a cast-

iron contract made with each other, under heavy penalties, have divided the business smong themselves, and the dealers are only allowed to buy beer of the brewer who practically owns their trade. The dealers complain that under this plan each brewer relies for his custom upon the schedule of the pool, and not upon the excellence beer, and that all of competition is lost, because the in-different brewer, being sure of the business of his list, allows his brew to deteriorate, and cares little for the opinion of the dealers, who must buy of him or go without beer altogether. At this situation the liquor dealers have revolted; and, in order to remove all restrictions upon their buying beer where they like, they have resolved to quit dealing with the pool entirely.

It is estimated that of the ten thousand liquor sellers in this city about 5,000 are members of the Liquor Dealers' Association. but about 2,500 of them are so indebted to the brewers for the furniture of their saloons. that they are unable to go to was with them; and, indeed, dealers in this plight are not solicited to join in the contest by their brothers. This leaves about 2.500 union dealers to carry on the boycott. Out of the 5,000 non-union dealers a large number sympathize with the boycott, and are expected to assist.

Here, then, we have two unions at odds the liquor dealers and the brewers, both well organized, well equipped with brains and capital, and neither in danger of being forced into submission by the pressure of starvation. It will doubtless be a great struggle, and it result will be awaited with interest. It is hardly necessary to add that its progress will be reported accurately and constantly by The Sun.

Shall Inauguration Day be Changed? The House Judiciary Committee on Sat-

urday agreed upon a joint resolution to change the day for inaugurating the next and each succeeding President from March Fourth to April thirtieth, and to make the latter the day also for the final adjournment of the next and each succeeding Congress.

Although the Fourth of March is not men tioned in the original articles of the Consti tution, it is spoken of in the Twelfth Amend ment, and the new project takes the form of proposing a constitutional amendment It is surprising to find a measure contemplat ing a change so grave arranged by the Judiciary Committee at the end of the ses sion, and its advocates deliberately proposing to pass it under a suspension of the rules and practically without debate.

The argument in favor of this project is that it will give each Congress a longer time for legislation at its second session, and that the selection of the thirtieth of April will be a return to first principles, President WASH-INGTON having been inaugurated on that day. In this latter statement, which is the one especially urged at the present time, for the reason that the hundredth anniversary of the establishment of the Government will come in 1889, there is a misapprehension. It is true that Washington was inaugurated on the thirtieth of April, 1789, but this day had not originally been intended for that purpose, and was finally adopted for a single occasion, on account of unforeseen delays Perhaps the first mention of the Fourth of March as a public occasion is to be found in the records of Congress for Sept. 13, 1788

The resolution passed reads as follows: "Resolved, That the first Wednesday in January nex be the day for appointing electors in the several States which, before the said day, shall have ratified the said Constitution; that the first Wednesday in February nex be the day for the electors to assemble in their resistants and vote for a President; and that Wednesday in March next be the time, and the presen seat of Congress (New York) the place, for commencing the proceedings under the said Constitution."

It turned out that when Congress met of the appointed Wednesday, March 4, 1789, there was no quorum in either House. The Representatives adjourned from day to day waiting for a quorum, which consisted of a majority, and this they did not obtain until April 1, when they elected a Speaker and Clerk, and proceeded to business. The Senate did not get its quorum until April 6, when It at once chose a presiding officer, as the Constitution directed, for the purpose of opening and counting the votes for President of the United States. The electoral votes were so opened and counted, that day in the presence of both Houses, and Mr JOHN LANGDON transmitted to the elected officers, Washington and Adams, informs tion of the result. Mr. ADAMS appeared and took the chair as President of the Senate on April 21; but Gen. WASHINGTON was not in troduced into the Senate chamber until April 30, by the committee intrusted with making the occasion one of ceremony. Then he went to the open gallery outside the chamber, es corted by all the Senators and Represent atives and other well-known personages

there took the oath administered to him by Chancellor LIVINGSTON, and, returning to the Senate chamber, delivered his address.

It thus becomes clear that the pitchin upon April 30 for the inauguration of WASH-INGTON was the result of temporary exigen cies; and we further find that at WASHING TON'S reflection he took the oath of office fo a second term on March 4, 1793. JOHN ADAMS his successor as President, took the oath of office and entered upon its duties on March 4. 1797. It is also clear that it is not correc to say that the present selection of the thirtieth of April, whatever the argument for it in other respects, would be a return to first principles. It would be rather a return to an abandoned accident, whose recurrence was prohibited by an act of Congress approved by WASHINGTON, March 1, 1792:

"And be it further enacted, that the term of four year "And he it further exacted, that the term to tar years for which a President and Vice-President shall be elected shall, in all cases, combinence on the fourth day of March next succeeding the day on which the votes of the

It is quite possible that this anxiety to return to the example alleged to have been set by WASHINGTON on his first inauguration may have quite another purpose. It is wisely proposed, in accordance with the general sentiment of the country, that the hundredth anniversary of the inauguration of WASH-INGTON shall be made the occasion of a national celebration. The natural scene of th official ceremonies would be Wall street in the city of New York, at that time the seat of Congress. But the promot ers of a proposed fair in Washington are extremely desirous that this celebration shall take place in connection with their enterprise in that town. It is quite evident that if the inauguration of the next President could be fixed for April 30 1889, the presence of Congress being re quired on that day at Washington, the pro ject of recalling the old events of a century before on the spot of their occurrence in Nev York would have to be abandoned. It seems by no means improbable that the urgency to propose a constitutional amendment under a suspension of the rules was quite as traceable to this source as to a desire to do reverence to the memory of the first President. truth is that if there is any ground at all for changing the laws and customs which have subsisted for nearly a century, there should be room for other considerations than the one now put forward.

The Cow.

"Under the head of 'agriculture,'" said Mr. O'NEIL of Missouri, the Chairman of the Committee on Labor, the other day when discussing the proposed Government agricultural experiment stations "every bill that has been presented to this House with the 'cow' brand upon it from the moment it was brought up has been prompt ly considered and passed." The cow brand, or the mark of the ag-

riculturist, represents a most tremendous something. It carried the Oleomargarine bill through Congress. It made GROVER CLEVE LAND change his mind and sign the Oleo margarine bill after he had written a veto It would have elected WARNER MILLER Sen ator for a second term, if only his opponent had not been branded with the cow mark a well as he. It has succeeded in passing a bill to make the Government establish a system of experiment stations for the special pleasur of the agriculturists. It has gee-hawed a bill in Congress creating a new Cabinet offi cer to be called a Secretary of Agriculture, even when the House of Representative had an ostensible Democratic majority of forty votes. It may force the President to sign it too, whether he likes it or not. In short, although the cow first became a sacreobject with the original Brahmans, and even allowing her legendary flight over the moon we assert that she has never risen before to a point of such elevation or importance as sh occupies to-day. She is a gentle animal by reputation, but she rules with a despotic horn. The "labor brand" isn't a circum stance to the "cow brand."

How long, we wonder, will the political supremacy of this placid but overwhelming beast endure? Who will first lock horns tossed, as he was tossed before, when the bill for a Secretary of Agriculture comes before him for his signature? Will the cow branc grow out, of itself, or will it be effaced only some other and deeper brand, perhaps the labor brand, being burnt in its place?

An Unsuccessful Reform.

It seems that the Fifth Avenue Omnibu Company will soon dismiss its boy conductors and fall back on the old plan of requir ing passengers to put their fare in a box and otherwise to look out for themselves and fo the interests of the company.

Such a plan, of course, would not be tol erated elsewhere than in the United States It would be looked upon as an impudent imposition by Englishmen, for instance, and they would not submit to it for a day. But here in New York it has been in operation on ears and omnibuses for many years, and our good-natured public accept its discomforts and inconveniences without rebellion and almost without complaint. They do not mind such trifles, looking on them philo sophically as only an insignificant part of the inevitable friction of existence.

It may be somewhat annoying to tumble about an omnibus in motion to get change from a driver, and then to put their own fares and those of other passengers in a box at the remote end of the vehicle; but there are many harder things than that in th happiest of lives. It is harder, for instance to stand in the rain and get no ride at all. It a man is kept occupied in passing up money to the driver and passing back change, and then in handing along the line fares to b put in the box, his condition is at least prefer able to that of his fellow mortal who is com pelled to stand outside on the steps of the vehicle. He merely does for others a service which in his turn he will be glad to accept

from them. Resides, the experience of the Fifth avenue omnibuses proves conclusively that the public must render this assistance to the transportation company if they are to be carried at the low fare of five cents. Those omnibuse were started on the admirable plan of give ing a seat to every passenger and providing a guard for every vehicle to collect the fares and to otherwise look after the comfort of the passengers. We are going to follow the more civilized fashions of London and Paris said the directors, and the newspapers which agitate themselves over picayune reforms were loud in applause. It was a beautifu plan for an omnibus company run on philanthropic principles, but as a practical business experiment it did not work. Instead of making money, the Fifth Avenue Omnibus Company lost money steadily, and the public felt no gratitude to it for its self-sacrifice. At the very time when they next wanted to use the vehicles they saw them pass by heedles of their calls. So long as they could get a ride they were willing to hang on to strap and give up the privilege of a seat. For mosmen and even for very many women it is not a hardship to stand for a few minutes, cer tainly not so much of a hardship as to walk

through the rain, or to get late to dinner. Therefore the company relented and let

everybody in who could crowd in, and the satisfaction was more general and the re-celpts larger. But even then there were no profits in sight. The company's balance continued to be on the wrong side, and the stockholders protested that they had not inested in omnibuses as a matter of pure benevolence. It was very fine to have boys in smart uniforms to open the door and collecthe fares, but the business did not justify any outlay for frills. Accordingly, passer gers on the Fifth avenue omnibuses will now be expected to follow the example of those of bobtail cars, and themselves perform the

duties of a conductor. The experiment has falled, as it was bound to fail, for with travel in New York as it is, omnibuses cannot afford to be exclusive and to provide conductors as well as drivers, with fares at only five cents. The boxes were put in the old stages and in the bobtail cars, not to enrich a grinding monopoly, but because the vehicles could not be run unless such a measure of economy was adopted. It was either act as your own conductor or go with-

out the ride altogether. So the great reform has not been accomplished, and the Mugwump organs which labored in its behalf are downcast in their de-feat. But the public seem to be in very fair spirits, and the world moves on as before.

Mr. Lowell as a Moral Reformer. Mr. JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL appears as philosophic reformer of politics. His moral sense is outraged by the wickedness of the old parties. Neither the Republicans nor the Democrats satisfy the moral stand-

ard which he loves. This is nothing new in Mr. LOWELL. He s a poet, and has always been an idealist. He has a perfect right to his opinion. But there was one critical occasion in Mr.

LOWELL's career when he did not think it

necessary to insist upon an ideal rule of po-

litical morality. In 1877 that infamous creature, RUTHER FORD B. HAYES of Ohio, significant only in his infamy, took through fraud, open, brazen, indisputable, the Presidency to which Sam-UEL J.TILDEN had been elected. This wretch. with his fraudulent robes upon him, went to Cambridge and offered to the idealist and pure moralist, JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL, the post of Minister to Spain, and, without even so much as a flutter of conscience, Mr. Low-

ELL received the stolen goods! If any rule of consistency were exacted of poets, of philosophers, and of professional literary idealists, Mr. Lowell's present attempt to pose in the character of a moral reformer of politics, with the revolting odor of the great fraud tainting his history for a decade, would be received with a rebuke which might hush his moralizing voice into the shame and modesty of silence.

Our esteemed contemporary, the Galceslon News, describes, Mr. CLEVELAND as " un absolute necessity for Democratic renomination This may be just perception of the present and true prophecy of the future; but we cannot refrain from observing that the absolute necessity of the Democratic party in 1888 will be to nominate a candidate who is supported by the delegates from New York. and who is reasonably sure of carrying the State of New York. If Mr. CLEVELAND goes into the Convention backed by this force and bearing this assurance, he will probably be cominated; but otherwise the absolute neces sity will lie the other way.

The Milernikee Sentinel thinks it is an outrage that the Legislature of Illinois should the rate which may be charged in that State for the use of a telephone. "If there are any people in Illinois," says the Sentinel, "who willing to pay what the telephone companies demand, they ought to have a clear right to nay it." All right, then, and the way is clear, Elect a new Legislature on the telephone issue, and make a new law which shall leave the business free. But meanwhile preserve your almness, and don't think that the temporary absence of a telephone will ruin you forever SOCRATES had no telephone, and GEORGE WASHINGTON had none; yet they lived wisely and left enviable reputations behind them.

Our west Pennsylvania contemporary, the stand that when Mr. CLEVELAND was a candidate for Governor in 1882 and received the imuense plurality of 193,000, Mr. H1LL, who was the candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, reseived a plurality of 197,000. Thus, even in that memorable contest, when Democratic success was immensely facilitated and enhanced by Republican collapse, HILL came out four thousand ahead of CLEVELAND. Pretty inter-

The Hon. WILLIAM WALTER PHELPS made a lively speech at the New England dinner in this town-he is rather in the habit of making such speeches-but the most noteworthy pasage has not received the attention it merits:

"The silver men are not all right yet, and they are very wrong to cling still to a depreciated dollar. But because they are wrong at this point, I am not going to forget that I was wrong at the other. I admit now, as the world does, that gold as the only legal tender is im practicable, and that the ultimate outcome of our cur rency troubles must and will be the use of two metals A silver dollar shall pass as a gold dollar, only the silver dollar must have enough silver to be worth the gold dollar; and that is nothing but bimetallism, and the 'stupid' Western member has brought us and the world

Mr. Phelps is to be complimented on great achievement, the acknowledgment that he has been in the wrong; but at the same time we suggest to him that it is practically impossible to make a silver dollar that shal stand as of precisely equal value with a gold dollar. The relative worth of the two metals constantly fluctuates with their abundance in the world, and with the increasing or diminishing cost of their production. You might fix them at an identical point to-day; but to-morrow the point would disappear, and the attemp to keep them equal would require a rapidity of changeable legislation which the mind may perhaps conceive, but which the practical sens

of men would revolt at and repudiate. Besides, if it is worth while to try at all to equalize the two coins, why not do it by diminhing the gold dollar, instead of increasing

the silver dollar? Candor requires us to state that President DEPEW was not quite up to the mark in his reply to Governor HILL. The Governor came

off ahead in that interesting encounter. Governor HOADLY is going to move from Ohio to New York to practise law. It is getting be the fashion. All the great lawyers do it after they have got out of office. Senator ONKLING, Lieut.-Governor Dorshkiner, Judge DILLON, and Governor HOADLY are among the examples. Perhaps President CLEVELAND will also join some New York law firm after he is through with his job at Washington.

The last two yachting seasons were singularly interesting and exciting, but the coming one promises to beat the record. It is very hard to persuade the Englishmen that their are inferior to American boats, and the old fight is to be renewed next summer on ooth sides of the Atlantic. The mysterious Thistle, that might better be termed the Unknown, is now in training, and nobody can tell whether she is a heavy weight o middle weight. But she is after that intique piece of silverware, the America's cup. Yachtsmen here are not afraid of her. They on't believe that the old trophy will ever cro the Atlantic in the locker of a cutter, and it is more than likely that the Thistle will simply help to swell the number of the already numer ous fleet that came, ran, and failed.

But on the other side the Queen's cup seems

to be in more danger. The Mayflower wants it, and we suspect the Mayflower will get it. Then we will have two cups, and perhaps after that the cutters will take in their bowsprits. To predict the results of races is not always wise, but in the light of past experience we fancy that it is not difficult to foresee the re-

sults of the contests next summer. IN PLACE OF SJAMES C. MATTHEWS. The President Nominates Another Colore

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28 .- The President today sent to the Senate the name of James M. Protter to be Recorder of Deeds in the District of Columbia, in place of James C. Matthews, who was twice rejected.

James Munroe Trotter is a colored man, and

s in the 48th year of his age. His early childgood was spent in Ohio, where he began his education in the public shools of that State. For the past thirty-five years he has lived in Massachusetts, where, prior to the war, he was a teacher. Soon after the breakhe was a teacher. Soon after the breaking out of the rebellion he enlisted as a private in the Fifty-fifth Massachusetts Regiment of colored troops, and was promoted for acts of bravery on the battle field until he became a Lieutenant. Upon his return to civilife he was appointed to and filled for eighteen years the office of assistant Superintendent of the Registered Lotter Department in the Boston Post Office. He was retired in 1894 on account, it is said, of his independence in politics and his avowed purpose of supporting President Cleveland. During the campaign of 1894 he was appointed one of the Secretaries of the "Committee of One Hundred" of Boston, and was active in support of the nominees of the Democratic party. It is said that he was strongly recommended by the citizens and press of Hyde Park, Mass., where he resides, for Postmaster of that place, and he is regarded by those who know him as a man of high character and ability. He is the author of a volume entitled "Music and Musical People of the Colored Race."

THE DAUNTLESS AND CORONET.

The Former Mukes Thirteen Knots Before

a Roaring Wind at Sea. The schooner yacht Dauntless, which anchored off the Highlands on Sunday evenng rather than struggle in the darkness against a strong head wind and ebb tide to nake her anchorage, beat up to Tompkins ville yesterday morning. Barring a split jib, she was none the worse for her seaward run. Capt. Samuels was pleased with ther performance. She made splendid time, computed to be in the neighborhood of thirteen knots, going before a rearring wind. She will be ready for another trial this morning.

The high westerly winds of Sunday and yesterday blew the water in the East River so low that the Coronet could not be floated off the screw dock at the foot of Market street. She will not be ready to go to sea on Saturday. Mr. Bush and Capt. Crosby naturally want to test her sails and gear outside the Hook before venturing across the Atlantic with the Dauntless. Capt. Crosby will ship his crew to-day. Although not as famous as Capt. Samuels, Capt. Crosby is a skipper of long experience in all sorts of craft, faciluding two steam yachts, but especially in fore-and-aft vessels. He is a schooner plying between Boston and the West Indies when he wats 19 years old. the was none the worse for her seaward run.

Mrs. Cleveland has had a Good Time.

From the Indianapolis Journal. said Mrs. Cleveland to some friends this week, referring to the gayeties of society, "but I have had the most charming time of my life. I have been told that there has been quite as much doing in the society of our house and the Cabinet and our friends as there was in those of our predecessors. If we have been a credit to ourselves I am pleased, for it has been my ambition to show that we are not selfsh, and that we want to do what is proper. I never had better health in my life, and feel quite as young as on the day when I entered the White House. As for Mr. Cle yeland, I don't know," shrugging her shoulders, "what he thinks about it. He lust works right ahead on his otheral business like a mechanic at his bench. He was a good deal averse to the social acts im-posed upon him at first, but he seems to wade through it now as though it was a duty, and sometimes I think he really enjoys, and would miss it if it were at an end." The ladies who frequent Mrs. Cleveland's parlors and talk to her in a more or less confidential way say that the artlessness which characterized her entry into the White House has taken the form of diplomatic cunning, White House has taken the form of diplomatic cunning, and that if the President does not receive a good deal of sensible advice from his wife about politics and matters of State, they will be greatly disappointed. They say she is the best absorb of the public opinion of any lady in the circle of the Cabinet. She saves everything, hears everything, and if sle is like most women, she reports to her husband all thit will be of advantage to him. Undoubtedly Mrs. Cic beland is playing an important part in the events which are making up the fature of the President, and which will lead him to success or defeat next year. She is young and inexperienced, but feat next year. She is young and inexperienced, but those who know her hest say she has good discernment and is the most apt publi in political economy and ma-ters of state they have ever seen.

The President Should Travel, by All Means. From the sttimore American. The President aloes not care for an extra perhaps sixty days on incre. He is auxious to clear up his desk of business, that when the spring opens he can take Mrs. Clevelbild and make a little tour of the country. The comin summer is the last one left him to work up the boom to prenomination. He has as much

to work up the boom. Pre-nomination. He has as much as told the people of Him the great West, as well as from the Southwest, that he will be them again before they returned to the nat E hil capital. But from Mrs. Clevelland comes the mostificient intimation of an intention of the President to "A wing around the circle." In her pleasant little chats it ill her lady visitors she has spoken of the anticipated pt saures of such a trip, and the hope that it night be acceptable. Cleveland is fully aware that such a tour, would be beneficial to he reconstruction. that such a tour would be beneficial to his second-term boom, and when he official business up i hand, the country need not be surprised to see him oip out the back door of the White House for a little box uning trip.

Blaine and Cleveland in Ohio.

TO THE EDITION OF THE SUN-Sir: I note your comments upor the Ohio Republicans in The Son's correspondence to day. What is said about Sherman and the anti-Sherman feeling out in Ohio is true. I live in Toledo, and I know that Sherman will not have any support there as against Blaine; it is so all along through the northern condities of the State clear over to the 'ennsylvania line. I think it will be Cleveland and Blaine again in 1888

and that the result will turn upon New York, as it did in 1884. Almost every body thinks so, though some don't ike it on both sides. The funniest thing in our Buckeye politicals the at-

tempt made at irregular and frequent intervals by your friend, the Hebetstdinous Crank, who is trying to nom-mate Bob Lincoit. The H. C. assures us that this stiff oung sprout will harmonize the party! Lincoln is like ne beet—the best part of him is under ground. Washington, Feb. 27. Ax Or

The Greatest Preacher in Boston.

From the Boston Herald.
Unquestionably, Dr. Bartol comes nearer the ion of what is called genius than any of his cleri

" Did Charley come to see you Sunday night, Why, no; it rained too hard. Did Fred come to se you ""
"Certainly. He always comes—rain or shine."
"He must be a rain beau, then."

How Much Can be Dreamt in Five Secon From the Herne Scientifique.

I was sitting with a police official at his office, and we were discussing some fantastic story, when an employee came in and sat down beside us, leaning with his elbows on the table. I looked up and said to him. "You have forgotton to make the soup." "No, no: come with me." We went out together, going across long corridors, I waiking behind him, at the college where I had been the stars which I knew belt and which let wing of the house which I knew belt and which let wing of the house which I knew belt and which let wing of the house which I knew belt and which let wing of the house which I knew belt and which let wing of the house the I had been mixing water colors the evening before. "But you have forgotten the vecetables. So to the porter at the other end of the courtyard; you will find them there on a table." I waited for a long time: at last I saw him making signs to me that he had found nothing. "It is at the left hand side." I shouted, and saw him cross the yard, coming back with an immense cabage. I look a knife from my pocket, which I always kept there, and at the moment when I was going to cut the vegetable I was awakened by the noise of a howl of soup being put heavily on the marble top of the table next to my bed.

It appears to me that the idea of song was suggested to me by the sincil at the moment when I was going to cut the vegetable I was awakened by the noise of a howl of song being put heavily on the marble top of the table next to my bed.

It appears to me that the idea of song was suggested to ne by the sincil at the moment when I was going to cut the vegetable I was awakened by the soul at the most when the door to the bed. Mayor Hewitt Sends Gov. Hill a Telegram.

Pieuro-Pacamonia in Massachusetta

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Commissioner Colman WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—Commissioner Commin-recently received an intimation from Massachusetts of the existence of pieuro-pneumonia in that state. A veteri-narian was sent there at once. The CommissionerSpe-ceived a telegram today from Gov. Ames asking if the Department of Agriculture can assist him in suppressing the disease in Massachusetts, and has answered favora-bly. Copies of the regulations of the Agricultural De-partment will be forwarded at once for acceptance, af-ter which the department will assist in stamping out the disease.

Nothing Like It. There is no such other compendium of news or mirror of contemporary history as Tuz Warker 803. Sl a year. MINISTER JACKSON'S LETTERS.

The President Beelines to Send them to the

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—The President sent message to the Senate to-day in response to resolution of that body calling for the correspondence in the case of the seizure and sale of the American schooner Rebecca at Tampico and in the matter of the resignation of Minis. ter Jackson, saying that "It is not thought compatible with the public interest to publish the correspondence in either case at the present time." Accompanying the message was a communication from the Secretary of State, saying that while it is not thought that the public interest would be promoted by the publication of the correspondence in either case, the circumstances of the seizure of the Rebecca may be properly stated. The Secretary then reviews the history of the seizure and says:

This department has taken the ground that as the Re-becks was driven by stress of weather from her intended course, and entered the port of Tampico in distress, making no attempt to conceal the unmanifested merchandles, and without any intention on the part of the or owners to violate the port regulations or wa of Mexico, the vessel was not liable to penal tarifi laws of Mexico, the vessel was not liable to penal prosecution for smuggling, or for "bringing goods into port without proper papers," and that the seizure and sale of the vessel under the circumstances above stated was a gross breach of comity and hospitality peculiarly unreasonable and unjust.

The Mexican tovernment, while denying that the entrance of the Hebecca into Tampico was enforced by stress of weather, has taken the position that the independent of the contra ordering the sale of the vessel is final and conclusive, especially as the master and owners failed to take an appeal from the Judgment so rendered to another court, as it is contended might have been done.

to another court, as it is contended might have been done.

This department has contested and denied the doctine that a dovernment may set up the judgment of one of its own courts as a bar to an international cicins when such judgment is shown to have been unjust or in violation of the principles of international law; and has further maintained that, under the circumstances of the case and in view of the fact that the prior proceedings have been so palpably arbitrary and unjust, the unstreamd owners were not bound to attempt further judicial remedies in the local tribunals.

The correspondence in the case of the Rebecca is still open and proceeding, and it is not believed that its publication at present would be compatible with the public interest.

With respect to the Jackson matterithe Sec-In my opinion it would not be contributory to or compatible with the public interest to publish that correspondence at the present time. As to any correspondence which Mr. Jackson may have bed with the President, either directly or through any other channel than the Secretary of State, I am not called upon to make any statement.

secretary of State, I am not called upon to make any statement.

Senator Brown of Georgia said that the claim of indemnity for the seizure and sale of the Rebecca had dragged its slow coil through three years of diplomatic correspondence without redress. It was time that the American Minister should make carnest and vigorous demand for restitution, and that was the view taken of the subject by the late Minister Jackson. He intimated that that had been one of the causes of Mr. Jackson's resignation. Mr. Jackson believed that American citizens had been seized and imprisoned and shamefully robbed of their property in a Mexican port, and that the robbery had been committed with the aid and pretended authority of a local Mexican court.

On motion of Senator Gray of Delaware the Secretary of State's letter was ordered to be printed in the Record.

CARTER HARRISON PROPHESIES.

He says Chicago's Labor Party has Played Into the Hands of the Republicans. CHICAGO, Feb. 28 .- Mayor Harrison to-day expressed the opinion that Saturday's nomina-Convention would place Chicago under Republican rule for twenty years to come. they had even nominated well-known men of some standing in politics," he added, "and

some standing in politics," he added, "and given the Democratic party a ghost of a show to support them, something might have been done; but they didn't, and, mark my words, they've delivered themselves and the Democratic party, bound, th their enemies.

"The Republicans will make a clean sweep of it. The Labor party's best chance lay in the nomination of Prendergast. He is a good Democrat and a decided Labor man. The Democrats were ready to adopt him, and he couldn't have been beaten. I have not the slightest doubt this whole thing has been manipulated for the Republican party."

O'NEIL GOES TO SING SING TO-DAY. Policeman Rourke, with a Life Sentence,

will be his Companion. Ex-Alderman John O'Neil will be taken to Sing Sing prison on the So'clock train this morning to serve out his sentence of 414 years. He

will increase the number of ex-Aldermen now in prison for receiving bribes to three, and his lot is happier than those who have preceded him. His term of imprisonment will be over long before Jachne's and McQuade's. His sentence before Jachne's and McQuade's. His sentence had a \$2,000 fine tacked to it. A much more unfortunate man will keep him company on the journey, for ex-Policeman Rourke, who was sentenced for life for killing Roundsman Montgomery, is going up with him.

Lawver Peter Mitchell of O'Nell's counsel said that no more efforts would be made to save O'Nell, because he was certain that no supreme Court Judge would interfere, and that it would only be an unkindness to fill O'Neil with vain hopes.

Nominations by the President.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.-The President sent he following nominations to the Senate to-day: Postmasters—Frank McGraw, Eastport, Me.; James E. Estabrook, Worcester, Mass.; Clarence A. Brown, Palmer dass : Patrick Donlon, Jr., Aver. Mass : Geo. L. Bourn Vm. H. Krautz, Honesdale, Pa.; Charles Brewer, Vine Wm. H. Krautz, Honesdale, Pa.; Charles Brewer, Vineland, N. J.; David A. Hudnut, Princeton, N. J.; Connoily T. Litchfield, Abingdon, Va.; Wm. McCrudden, Nevada, Mo.; Joseph R. Willis, Richmond, Kv.; Frank, L. Ciark, Angusta, Wi.; Hattle, M. Anderson, Havelock, Ill.; Thos. S. Murphy, Zanesville, Ohio; Louis Hocke, Clyde, Ohio; S. Murphy, Zanesville, Ohio; Louis Hocke, Clyde, Ohio; Simeon E. Hunt, Waren, Ohio; Robert A. A. Pilcher, Olathe, Kan.; Caleb W. Carson, Ashland, Kan.; Walter H. Wells, Coffeyville, Kan.; Wm. J. Brewster, Groton, Dak. Henry R. Harris of Georgia to be Third Assistant Postmaster General, vice Aoraham D. Hazen, resigned, James M. Trotter of Massachusetts to be Recorder of Deeds in the District of Columbia. Reuben A. Reeves of Palestine, Texas, 10 he Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the Territory of New Mexico.

Losses on the Cattle Ranges.

WINNIPEG, Feb 28. - The Canadian cattle ranges did not escape serious losses during the recent storms in Montana and the northwestern part of the United States. From the Cochrane range and the Porcupines the news is favorable, and the cattle are reported n good condition.

Bisnarck, Dak., Feb. 28.—The cattle losses betw

Miles City and Billings will be 10 to 25 per cent.; east of Billings, 50 to 75 per cent. The losses around Fort Ben-ton are very heavy. West of Miles City the hills are bare, but east of there the snow is still heavy and a chinook badly received. badly needed.

Helena, Nont., Feb. 28.—The chinook wind has a last reached this Territory and is proving a great boot and relief to the live stock interests. Special depatche from all parts of the Territory report that the chinook is general, the temperature ranging from 40° to 50°, with warm wind from the southwest, which is carrying of the snow rapidly.

He Cannot Remain a Presbyterian.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 28 .- The Rev. Rollo Ogden CLEVELAND, Fell, 28.—The Rev. Mollo Ogden, pastor of the Case Avenue Presbyterian Church, one of the most aristocratic in the city, surprised his congregation yesterday morning by resigning. In his letter abandoning his pulpit he said: "My only reason for this step is a change, or rather growth and maturing of my theological opinions, which makes it impossible for me, in good conscience, to longer assent to the doctrinal standards of the Presbyterian Church. As a necessary preliminary, therefore, to withdrawal from the Presbyterian ministry, i resign, as in honor I must, this Presbyterian multity, if the property of the presbyterian church is presbyterian ministry, i resign, as in honor I must, this Presbyterian multity. Mr. Ogden refuses to tell his plans. He has been with the Case Avenue Church four years.

A Minnesota Town Without Fuel. WINDOM, Minn., Feb. 28.-The people here are

and residents are forced to burn their fences and lumber piles. The blizzard of Saturday night rovered the rail-road with several feet of snow. All the men available were put to work shovelling the road clear, but no train can arrive for some days. Archbishop Corrigan's Return.

Archbishop Corrigan, in writing to Fathe

Layelle, who has charge of the diocese in Archbishop Corrigan's absence has appointed the 10th of March for his arrival in New York. He purposes visiting Cubs and spending a day or two with the family of Mr. Da Costa and then returning by way of St. Augustine. The object of the Archbishop is visit to St. Augustine is his solicitude for the health of Mrs. Corrigan, the wife of Dr. Joseph Corrigan of Newark, the brother of the Archbishop. Mrs. Corrigan was compelled to go to Florida for her health recently, and no benefit, it is said, is yet perceptible. Lavelle, who has charge of the diocese in Archbisho

Mayor Hewitt sent the following telegram to

I have just learned that you are waiting to hear from me before acting on the bill authorizing the expenditure of \$464,080 for the extension of the American Museum of Natural History. As the bill is permissory, and not mandatory, I am in favor of it, and I believe that it is generally approved by the taxpayers of the city. I respectfully request, therefore, that you will sign I.

Belinquents of the Maritime Exchange. Eighty certificates of membership in the Maritime Exchange were yesterday sold for non-payment of the annual assessment, amounting to \$25, due May 1, 1884. All but five were bought in for the Exchange by Superintendent F. W. Houghton at \$27, the additional \$27 persenting expenses incident to the sale. Certificates of membership have recently tumbled to \$15.

TALKS WELL WITH EYES AND HANDS.

A Bright Beaf Mute Colored Lad Whom Nobedy Seems to Want.

A sixteen-year-old colored boy-colored to the rich brown hue of an old leather saddleput the Police Headquarters officials in a quandary last evening. He is a deaf mute, and labors under the additional misfortune that nobody wants him, as far as can be learned. His story that he formerly was in the Brooklyn Newsboys' Home was verified by the superintendent there, but this was coupled with a very positive statement that they did not want his there again. The youth had left there to go to a doctor in Boston, but had managed to get aboard a Havana steamship instead of a Sound steamboat. Raymond Williams, the American Consul in Cuba, sent the boy back to New York, consigned to the police, and he arrived on the Saratoga vesterday. He will probably he turned over to Mr. Blake in the morning. His name is John Langley, and he is keen eyed, quick witted, and physically active. By printing in large, plain Roman letters he can be communicated with. But great care is necessary not to get in a word too big for him. In expressing himself by signs he is wonderfully apt and interesting. Desiring to indicate his industry and honesty, he went through an elaborate pantomime, which was assisted by his expressive eyes and features.

Taking hold of the point of a handkerchief that was sticking from a bystander's pocket, he miled gently at it and shook his head vigorously to show that he would never, never steal. Then he knelt down and briskly made the motions of shining a pair of shoes. Next he produced a meagre-looking pocketbook, accompanying its exhibition with a most expressive gesture of wining the perspiration from his brow. The most cloquent preacher never succeeded in giving greater significance to the primeval curse. In the sweat of thy brow shalt thou eat bread.

The boy seemed to have a dread of being locked up, and inquiringly made the motion of turning a key when he read in the big print.

We will take care of you to-night."

He put his hand clenched to his head when he so plainly asked the question whether he would be locked up or not. He was understood to mean that he would kill himself if he was locked up. The question. Have you got a pistol?" was quickly put before him. He smillingly and earnestly made it plain that he relied upon his flests to enable him to take care of himself. doctor in Boston, but had managed to get aboard a Havana steamship instead of a Sound

RAN DEF AND WAS MARRIED.

9. Year-Old Miss Claus Elopes to the Mayor's Office to Jersey City.

A well-dressed young man and a pretty girl entered Mayor Cleveland's office at the City Hall, Jersey City, yesterday morning. The man said to his Honor: "We would like to be married if it won't cos

us too much." "It won't cost you a cent," replied the Mayor,

"Very well, then," said the expectant groom; please to marry us at once."

The ceremony was promptly performed. In answer to the usual questions the groom de-scribed himself as Ralph Howard, 25 years, of 307 West Fourteenth street, this city, a private

scribed himself as Ralph Howard, 25 years, of 307 West Fourteenth street, this city, a private detective. The bride was Miss Hattle Claus, 19 years old, and blonde, the daughter of Jordan Claus of 630 East 145th street. They gave no reason for going to Jersey City to be married. The young man threw out hints about the theatrieal profession, and this gave rise to the report that he was a son of Bronson Howard, the dramatist, which he is not.

Jordan Claus is a sober, industrious tailor. Yes, I have a daughter Hattie," he said. Mrs, Claus and the two Misses Claus came into the room just then, One of the latter had a baby in her arms.

"Was he already married?" interrupted Mrs, Claus, who evidently ind been weeping.

"I haven't heard," said the reporter.

"Yes," said Mrs, Claus, "It all came about this way. Five weeks ago our son-in-law, who was living in Elizabeth, ran away from his wife with a Miss Ormund. Some of the Ormand family advertised a reward. Then this young man called here and said he was a detective on Inspector Byrne's staff. He said he would find our son-in-law. Hattle, who is a good, pretty girl, who was always at home when she was not at work, was here when he called. He called several times. I did not like him, and warned Hattle against him. He sent her letters, too. On Sunday afternoon he called and stayed until after supper. Hattle went out with him and did not return. We did hot know what to make of it. We don't know where they are now. We only hope this is his first marriage.' first marriage.". No such name as Ralph Howard appears in the directory. He does not live at the address

City Railroad Buildiag Bricking Un.

The Third Avenue Surface Railroad Company and prepare the necessary trench for the cable that is to pull the Third avenue cars hereafter. The work is to be begun at the Harlem River and continued down the av-enue as rapidly as possible. The company hold that their charter does not coming them to the use of horses, and that they are at liberty to substitute cable traction with-out further legislatto. rgh Underground Railroad Company The Vandenburgh Underground Kaliroad Company will to-day make application to the Commissioner of Public Works for the accessary permit to open the streets and begin the construction of the road. The route lies from the City Hall Park under private prop-erty to Kim street, to Lafavette place, to Madison ave-nue and the Harlem River, with a branch from Union square up Broadway and Seventh avenue to Central Pa Corporation Counsel Lacombe advises the Mayor it now that the elevated railroad has amended its petiti there is nothing to prevent him from appointing Co-missioners under the Rapid Transit act. If the Mer politan Transit Company has any prior claims to same routes the courts will protect them.

Tom Gould Not on Hand Again.

When Justice Gustave Streng of Hoboken on Feb. 18, adjourned the hearing in the case of Tom Gould, who had been arrested in that city after running away from his trial in New York, it was upon the

Minstrels Sued for Breach of Contract.

Messrs. Palmer & Mallory of the Madison Square Theatre recently obtained an order for the ex-simination before trial of Minstrel George Primrose of amination before trial of Minstrel George Frimrose of Thatcher, Primrose & West, against whom A. M. Palmet has begun suit for \$17.632.535 damages for breach of con-tract. The complaint alleges that the minstrel company was to have given performances during the summer season of 1883 and failed to do so. Commed for the min-strels opposed the order for an examination, and yester day Judge Andrews sustained the order.

Charged with Stealing Three \$1,000 Honds, John McKechnie, a railroad contractor from Chicago, charged John S. King of East Orange, in the Chicago, charged John S. King of East Orange, in the Tombs Court yesterday, with stealing three bonds of \$1,000 each. King told Justice Duffy that he and a man named Simons entered into a contract to build the Ohio and Krie Hairoad, the workon which was to be paid in bonds of \$1,000 each, and that King got the money without proper authority. Judge Duffy, regarding the charge as one of forgery, held King in \$1,000 for General Seasions. King gave a certified check for the amount, to be deposited in the City Chamberlain's office.

The Onderdonk Will Contest Ended, The contest over the will of Judge Horatio

G. Onkerdonk of Manhasset, Long Island, was aban doned yesterday. When the case was called for the hearing of further textimony by Surrogate Weller of Queens county, counsel for the contestant, John G. On derdonk, the disinherited son, told the Surrogate that his client would give up the contest. No explanation was given, but on Saurday a meeting of the heirs was held in Maspeth, and a compromise was agreed on. Miss Livingston will Try Again.

Miss Mary Alico Almont Livingston, the Among woman who, after getting a verdict for \$75,000 damages against the alleged father of her first child, had Lawyer Henry A. Willis prosecuted to make him provide for the second, is to have another hearing of the last case in the Special Sessions Court next Monday.

Mugwump Democracy. The Scriptures bid us love our enemies.

A rule that governs every great reform. And therefore we may rightly starve and freeze To keep the other fellows fed and warm. When we are smitten smartly on the check.

Accepting with a spirit mild and meek

The blows, no matter how they sting and burn As we would wish that they should do to us, So must we daily do to them, although

Tis clear that none of them will ever thus Return the slightestsfavor we bestow. Therefore we give them what we have to give,

Delighting them with civil service rules, Willing to perish, if but they may live. Christians we style ourselves; they call us fools,

Forgive your enemies:" why, more than that We gladly do, as may be plainly seen. We give the foes who fought us, all the fat, Reserving for our faithful friends the lean

We fill the civil service catalogue With those who trampled on us in our need, and pleasant places in the synagogue We give to those who blindly hate our creed.

What, then, shall be our just and great reward For this, our most sublime self sacrifice? More cuffs and kicks, with treatment rough and hard, From those who deem us far more meek than wise

DOMESTIC JOYS OF TWO MIDGETS. Testimony of a Man who Had Been Sat or

Mrs. Dorothy G. A. Strenger, who tips the scales at 235 pounds, wants a limited divorce pounds, charging that he cruelly treated and bused her. Judge Potter tried the case yes terday in Supreme Court, Special Term. Strenger's defence to the suit is virtually that his wife ill treated him and finally kicked him

out of the house. They were married in October, 1874, and separated in September, 1884. He is a grand street wine merchant. Sitting in the witness chair yesterday, Mrs. Strenger related her story. She said that her husband had frestory. She said that her husband had frequently kicked and beaten her, and was in the habit of coming home drunk. One night he came in with one of his workmen under the influence of liquor. She was lying upon the bed. He looked at her and remarked. She is not dead yet." and tore the clothes off the bed. Three days after he left her she went to him, but he refused to give her any support, told her to go to her friends, and declared that she ought to be tarred and feathered.

Cross-symmed-lart its fact that you knocked him

Cross-examined—Isn't it a fact that you knocked him down on the floor, then sat upon him and choked him. A.—No, sir. Q.—After your husband left you what did you do. A.—I sat down and began to cry. Mr. Strenger denied his wife's charges.

Mr. Strenger denied his wife's charges,
Q.—Picture some of your domestic Joys! A.—One Saturday evening I invited her to go to Bridgeport the next
day on an exentaion. So refused because her dress was
sorn, and she got very angry. The next morning when I
said I would go, she flew around and hid my clothes, so
that I could not leave, she gave me my clothes, and then I
went to Coney island to get some fresh air. Whenever
she gets into a passion there is no stopping her. On one
cocasion she got very angry and smashed all the furniture in the house.
Q.—Was she in the habit of drinking! A.—Yes, sir,
She could drink beer and gin, and was very fond of hot
whiskey and hot Scotch. One evening she took a bottle
of brandy, and then threw herself down in front of the
door so that no person could get in or out.
Q.—Has she ever abused you! A.—Yes, She has choked
me a dozen times. Once when I went to the house, and
kuocked me down and sat upon me and tried to choka
him. I cried for help, and winkelman burst open the
door and came to my help. The cause of our separation
was that at 2 o'clock one morning, after a quarrel, she
ordered me out of the house.

Mr. Winkelman testified that when he huses,
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Mr. Winkelman testified that when he burst open the door of the house he thought Mr. Strenger was being murdered. He heard Mrs. Strenger say to her husband: "You won't get out of here until you give me some money." Decision was reserved.

MAGGIE ALBRECHT'S MURDER.

Talk with the Man who was so Positively Identified as Her Murderer.

Mrs. Frida Coates, who kept the disorderly iouse in which Maggie Albrecht was killed or Jan. 17, was released from the Newark jail on buil yesterday afternoon, a male friend giving bonds in \$750 for her appearance at the trial of the Italian, Vincenzo Parrozzo, who was captured in Canada on Friday. The three girls and Eddle Contes will be released when \$500 bail is furnished for each. Parrozzo whom all these witnesses identified so positively on Sunday as Maggie's murderer, was seen yesterday by a Newark reporter who was admitted to his presence through mislake yesterday morning by one of the deputy wardens, who did not know that the Prosecutor had given orders that nobody should talk with the prisoner. Parrozzo sat on a stool in the doorway of his cell with his face in his hands, looking sullen and dejected. In very poor English he told the reporter that he formerly lived at 27 Drift street, Newark, and that he recently went to Canada to get work on the Canada Pacific Bailroad, where many of his friends were employed. He said he was never in Mrs. Coates's house, and that he never carried any weapon except a pocket knife. He said further that he had a friend named Alionso liaria, who keeps a saloon at 31 Boyden street, Newark, and that he would tell him all he knew if he would come to the jail, He gavethe reporter a postal card to take to liaria. It was written in Italian, and when it was delivered to liaria he and his countrymen translated it: positively on Sunday as Maggie's mur

My Dear Priend Alphonso:
I would very much like you to come and see me at the jail. I am detained here for something I know nothing about. I want to know how to talk,

YENEX COUNTY JAIL.

Haria at first said he did not know Parrozzo, but he finally admitted that he knew him, and late in the afternoon he applied at the jail and asked to be allowed to see the prisoner. Warden Johnson told him he could admit him only on an order from the Prosecutor.

SUNBEAMS.

-The Parliament of the colony of Victoria ing for gold. -Five hundred gallons of wine have just

more than two months on the way. It will be used fo -Two centenarians died in Lowell on Sunday-Paul McAloon, aged 101 years, and Rose Maguire. B years. Both were natives of Ireland, and had lived

in Lowell nearly half a century.

een received in Chicago from Jerusalem. It has been

-Fourteen of the seventeen prominent women of Sentile, W. T., who were interviewed on the woman suffrage question, said that they were glad that the law had been declared void. -A pot hunter in Georgia came upon a

covey of twelve partridges huidled together on the and then killed the twelfth with his second barrel a tried to fly away.

-The only Quaker tavern keeper in Delare county, Pa., is said to be Uncle Benny Rogers, who widely known as the host of the Rosetree Inn. He

will not sell liquor to a man of known drinking habita nor to a man who has had too much frewater.

—Joseph Messenger of Altoona, Pa., found a nest of six young rats in a barrel. He put his cat in the barrel that she might slaughter them, but she then and there adopted the rathings, and endeavored to carry them away in her mouth as she would her own kitten

-A citizen of Hawkinsville, Ga., bought a turtle, cut off its head, and had turtle soup for din The next day an unsuspecting chicken pecking at the head was grabbed, and was not released until the mouth of the head of the cooked turtle was opened with a knife -Private Dyke fell off his horse near Fort uchesne, Utah, and was stunned by the fall. He froze to death before he recovered consciousness. This is the paragraph that comes from the West. How it was ascertained that he was not killed outright by the fall

is not said. -Stella Hays, aged 14, and Irwin Laughlin, aged 10, both girls and both of Pittaburgh, are heirs to millions. Stella's grandfather left \$5,000,000 to be di-vided among four heirs, of which she is one; and Irwin

is an orphan and will have more than one million when she is of age. -A Montana man reached Chicago with five car loads of good cattle the other day; sold them at an advantage, and turned up in a police court next morning with 75 cents, which was all that remained of the thousands of dollars that he had when he started to take in the town

Alameda county, Cal., by wild ducks and geese at night, set the farmers' wits at work to keep them away. The best device so far is to burn candles here and there over the fields. They are protected from the wind by sacks, and have thus far proved efficacious. -Herman Welker tried to drive across a railroad track in Louisville, and the locomotive strack his wagon and he was thrown right in front of the cow-catcher. Before it was stopped the train went on some

-The devastation of the grain fields of

distance, and then the engineer and fireman dragged Welker from under the engine. He wasn't hurt in the least, and without a word made off after his horses. -The Captain of a Chinese bark now at San Francisco is in a peck of trouble. Some of his crew are Chinese, and the others have libelled the vessel for their

wages. The Captain having no money, the United States Commissioner has ordered the bark to be sold to pay them. But the Custom House officers will not permit the Chinese sallors to land, and the vessel is responsible for their return to China. -Joseph Neff, who died in Philadelphia on Friday at the age of 67 years, was a noted maker of violins. It is said that the first violins made in America were made by him. While an apprentice in Germany he made a study of the vibrations of woods of various

grades, and also of strings of different materials, and when he came to Philadelphia, noticing the absence of violins of American make, he stopped making planos and began making violins. He discovered that Bine Mountain curled maple and double spruce were the woods he wanted, and with improved glue he succeeded in making violins which, for volume and delicate shad ing of sound, and sweetness and power of tone, it was said were hardly inferior to that of the famous Cremonese instruments. It is said that Karl Hohnstock, a competent judge of the qualities of violins in 1851, in Philadelphia, compared[a Neff violin with his own gastine Stradivarius and found it equal to the latter in

nearly every respect. SHE KNEW HIM. She sat beside me at the play in all her girlish loveliness. While in the box across the way A dowager in gorgeous dress

Sat, while the diamonds glittered bright, on wrinkled neck and shoulders bare; "Ah, were those gens my own," I cried, "I'd find for them a place more fair."

"Sweetheart." I whispered, "need I tell
Where I would have those gemerepose "
she faltered not (she knew me well).
"Why, with your uncle, I suppose!"
—Chicago Tribune.